Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, March 18, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

THE NEWS.

—The battle of Pea Ridge turns out to have been the hardest fought, and one of the most complete victories of the war. It has resulted in the death of 1,000 rebels, the wounding of nearly 3,000 more, and the capture of 1,600 more, together with thirteen pieces of cannon.

—The main body of the rebels have crossed the Rappahannock, and are determined to make a stand at Fredericksburg in conjunction with the army at Gordonsville. They have burned Warrenton station, 14 miles from Manassas, on the Manassas and Richmond railroad, together with the hotel and the five or six dwellings located there. Also Bristow's station, five miles from Manassas, together with the store houses containing a large amount of flour.

—At Thoroughfare station, 12 miles from Manassas, on the road to Winchester, there were, on Friday, found 52 freight cars, loaded with commissary stores, valued at $20,000. The fire kindled by the rebels failed to consume them.

—Col. James Cameron's body has been recovered and arrived at Harrisburg on Sunday night. The remains of the lamented Colonel were recovered by Major A. V. Elliott and Mr. John Keene, of the War Department, and the Orderly Sergeant of the late Col. Cameron, who started from Washington for Manassas immediately after its evacuation by the rebels. When they reached the old battle ground, they were led to the spot by a colored man in the neighborhood. The body had been buried with five others without a coffin. It was easily recognized by certain marks, as the clothing was to a great extent entire. The hair was almost perfect, although the flesh had almost entirely decayed from the bones. A truss of a peculiar construction, which the Colonel wore, was also found in its proper place on his remains. The corpse was forwarded to Lowisburg, Union county, accompanied by its military escort, and a number of the relatives and friends of the deceased.

—An important reconnoissance along the line of the Virginia and Alexandria Railroad, a distance of twenty-four miles, in a direct line from Manassas, has been made. The whole country along the route was found to be deserted, and presented a sad picture of desolation. Information was obtained establishing the fact that the evacuation of Manassas had begun on the 7th inst., the rebels having learned that Gen. McClellan intended to intercept the way to Richmond.

—On Saturday morning a naval expedition started down the Mississippi, under Flag Officer Foote, from Cairo. An attack is to be made upon Island No. 10. The impression prevails that Island No. 10 will not offer much resistance. There are said to be 2,000 rebel troops at the town of Union, 7,000 at Humboldt, and 15,000 in the vicinity of Island No. 10. At the latter place there are also said to be twelve heavy guns in their batteries

—Our reconnoitring forces on the Lower Potomac have found vast quantities of commissary stores in the abandoned rebel works.

LIFE-LIKE PHOTOGRAPHS.—Our readers will remember that during the past year, we published an advertisement for Chas. G. Crane, Photographist, No 532 Arch st., Phila.,—payable in Photographs. We ordered Photographs of some of our friends in the city, and we have received them, and more life-like pictures could not be desired, or procured at any other establishment in the United States. We therefore recommend all persons visiting the city, who may wish to secure a perfect likeness of themselves or their friends, to call at Mr. Crane's rooms.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTORS, for sale regularly, at Lewis' Book Store.

Missing Legislature.

The St. Louis *Republican* asks what has become of the Tennessee Legislature? Is it strayed or stolen—lost or mislaid? Has it gone "on a bender," and not recovered from its headache? Have most of the members prorogued themselves, and sought the retiracy and seclusion of private life! What has become of the Tennessee Legislature? When Donelson tumbled and toppled into the hands of Gen. Grant with its garrison—when Clarksville surrendered—when Sidney Johnston told the trembling Harris that Commodore Foote was on his way, with the gunboats, to Nashville—there was hurrying to and fro in Tennessee's capitol, and much whispering with white lips among the senators and representatives. Before the citizens knew what was the matter, and while the pious among them were wending their reverent way to the House of God, Gov. Harris and the Legislature seized their carpet bags and took a special train. On the morning of that Sabbath day, the General Assembly met at the State House and resolved to adjourn. The members very soon thereafter left. They retreat, vamoosed, toddled, cut stick, crowded sail, ran off, skidaddled. The popular understanding confirmed by an official proclamation by the Governor, was that the functionary wisdom of the State would bring up in Memphis. Suddenly the latter city was largely reinforced with inhabitants. The hotels were crowded, the boarding houses filled, and the streets swarmed with a greatly augmented population. The time came for the Legislature to assemble. The State had been "invaded by Lincoln's butchers," and no moment was to be lost in providing ways and means for resistance. But if the time came, the Legislature didn't. With all the drumming, all the vigilance and activity of the sergeant-at-arms, up to the 1st instant no quorum could be obtained in either House. The Tennessee Senate mustered but ten members, and of the Representatives in the other branch fifty were absent, including the honorable Speaker, at our latest dates. In view of these facts are we not justified in propounding the inquiry with which we have begun this paragraph?

THE RETREAT of the enemy from Manassas and Winchester, although it has postponed the anticipated engagement between the two large armies that have so long faced each other on the banks of the Potomac, by no means proves that they will not soon engage in deadly conflict along an immense line. The order of General McClellan indicates that he expects a great battle. He evidently hopes to vanquish the rebels arrayed in line before him, but not without a terrific contest. The leaders of the Rebellion seem to have been inspired, throughout, by the belief that the decisive contest of the whole struggle was to take place between the capital of our country and their own chosen rendezvous. They have preferred to encounter many terrible disasters in other quarters (which they might at least partially have avoided), rather than to weaken their main army, which once arrogantly threatened Washington, but which is now making a last desperate struggle to defend Richmond.

It has rarely happened in the history of the world that a more intensely interesting theatre for a deadly conflict has thus, by mutual consent, been selected. It is nearly an equal distance from the city where the rulers of our country daily deliberate upon the best means to save the Republic and the spot where arch-conspirators do congregate to form desperate plans for the ruin of free government and the exaltation of a despotic oligarchy.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R.—We have received from Mr. J. J. Lawrence, the Ninth Annual Report of the Directors, from which we copy a few items of general interest.

Total shipment of coal in 1861	272,625 tons.
" " " 1860	187,853 "
Increase in 1861.	84,772 "

RECEIPTS:	1861.	1860.
Coal freight, merchandise and local freights, rent of mines, rent of houses, passengers, mail and express, & miscellaneous items	$156,921 02	$111,736 74
EXPENSES:		
Motive power, maintenance of cars, etc., etc.	86,014 67	61,522 59
Net earnings,	$70,016 95	$50,234 15

Extract from the President's Report:

The falling off in the home shipments, which have been the best paying portion of our freights, and the low rates of freight on coal for Port Richmond, have made the net earnings less satisfactory than the Board would have desired.

The Rolling Mills now being nearly all in active operation again, we may count upon an active home market for the present season. By charging a fair remuneration for moving coal and cars on the mountain grades, and the delivery of coal at Saxton, and by pro-rating with the other carrying Companies from that point, a successful year's business may reasonably be expected.

Twelve miles of the Bedford Railroad, from Hopewell to Bloody Run, will probably be completed by May next. Should the Pennsylvania Railroad Company conclude to run it, a favorable arrangement can probably be made with them to do also the passenger and local freight business of our Road.

If any arrangement can be arrived at by which the Floating Debt of the Company can be Funded, there is but little doubt but that with the increased business of the Road the Company can hereafter pay interest upon their entire liabilities, including Common and Preferred Stock.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The following items are of interest to our readers in the county:

An Act has been passed by both Houses to encourage the development of coal and mineral lands in the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford.

When the general appropriation bill was under consideration, Mr. Scott had an amendment inserted which gives to Cass and Union townships their portion of the school fund of last year, ending June 1st, 1862.

Mr. Scott has also read in place An Act to incorporate a company to construct a turnpike from Mount Union *via* Shirleysburg, to Orbisonia.

Last week the House passed a bill giving the County Commissioners of this county, authority to act as a Board of Revision, while holding appeals, and legalizing their action in this respect hereafter.

Mr. Banks, some days ago, presented a petition from citizens of Blair and Huntingdon counties, asking for a State road from Spruce Creek to connect with the turnpike near Canoe Creek.

The tonnage tax question was discussed until near 12 o'clock on Thursday night last. Mr. Armstrong's amendment was defeated by a vote of 65 nays to 31 yeas. Mr. Williams' substitute, passed its several readings and on its final passage the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Banks, Barron, Beaver, Beebe, Bigham, Bliss, Blanchard, Roileau, Brown, (Mercer,) Brown, (Northumberland,) Busby, Cessna, Craig, Dellone, Divins, Donley, (Greene,) Dougherty, Elliott, Fox, Freeland, Gamble, Graham, Grant, Gross, Hall, Happer, Henry, Hess, Hoffer, Hoover, Hopkins, (Washington,) Hutchman, Kaine, Kennedy, Kline, Labar, Lehman, Lichtenwallner, McClellan, McCoy, McCulloch, Myers, Neimax, Peters, Potteiger, Ramsey, Rex, Rhoads, Ritter, Ross, (Luzerne,) Ross, (Mifflin,) Rowland, Russel, Ryon, Shannon, Strang, Tate, Tracy, Tutton, Wakefield, Weidner, Williams, Wimley, Windle, Wolf, Worley, Zeigler and Rowe, (Speaker,)—70.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbot, Armstrong, Bates, Caldwell, Chatham, Cochran, Cowan, Dennis, Donnelly, (Philadelphia,) Duffield, Early, Gaskill, Greenbank, Hopkins, (Philada.,) Josephs, McMakin, McManus, Pershing, Quigley, Scott, Smith, (Chester,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Thompson, Vincent, Warner and Wildey—25.

☞ Dr. Ludwig Hechinger, the celebrated Optician from New York, will be in town for a few days from Thursday next. All diseases of the eye treated in a scientific manner. He will also be prepared to furnish the best quality of glasses and cases.

DON'T forget the election on Friday next. One Constable, one Justice of the Peace, two Judges, two Inspectors, one Assessor and two School Directors, are to be elected.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Shooting Match.

EDITORS OF THE GLOBE:—The following is the result of the great shooting match at Huntingdon last week, between Richardson and Stunkard, of Fulton county, and Massey and Bell, of Huntingdon county. Each man was to shoot three shots at his board, and the shortest string take the round; distance sixty yards.

Although the shooting was reasonably good, it seems neither party is satisfied, for I understand there is another match to come off between Massey and Richardson, for two hundred dollars at Markleburg, in this county, on the 18th of April next. Each to have fifty shots; distance, sixty yards.—This will try the nerves of the boys and will tell whether the limestone land of Huntingdon county, or the slate land of Fulton county, will produce the best marksman.

Rounds.	Winning Stringe.	Inches.	Rounds.	Winning Stringe.	Inches.
1	Massey,	4⅞	14	Bell,	3⅝
2	Bell,	2¾	15	Richardson,	3¾
3	Richardson,	4½	16	Richardson,	3¼
4	Richardson,	2¾	17	Richardson,	3¼
5	Bell,	2½	18	Richardson,	1⅝
6	Bell,	1¾	19	Massey,	2⅝
7	Bell,	2¾	20	Massey,	2¾
8	Massey,	1	21	Massey,	1¾
9	Richardson,	4 1-16	22	Richardson,	3¼
10	Richardson,	2¼	23	Massey,	2 1-16
11	Massey,	3¾	24	Massey,	1¼
12	Massey,	3¾	25	Massey,	2¼
13	Massey,	3½	26	Massey,	2 1-16

Massey and Richardson shot five rounds of seven shots each, which resulted as follows:

Rounds.	Inches, ft rnds.		Inches.
1	Richardson,	4 Massey,	9⅝
2	Richardson,	5 Massey,	7¼
3	Massey,		

They also shot one round of ten shots each, which was won by Richardson at 11¼ inches.

Huntingdon, March 17. G.

John C. Breckinridge.

A letter dated Columbus, Ky., Mar. 7th, to the Cincinnati *Times*, says:

"John C. Breckinridge, I now learn, was one of the evacuators of Columbus and, it is said, he was so much in drunkard within the past three months, I am informed, and is now rarely sober enough to be of any service to the traitorous cause he espoused. So much has he transcended even the broad limits allowed to Secessionists, in the way of imbibations, that he has lost the respect and confidence of his fellow conspirators. At present, I learn, that he is in Jackson, Tennessee, suffering from the delirium tremens, caused by his excesses—a sad commentary upon one who, a few years ago, was regarded as one of the ablest and most promising of all the politicians in the self-glorifying South."

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

☞ Another supply of the Old Franklin Almanacs just received at Lewis' Book Store.

WAR NEWS.

THE WAR IN NEW MEXICO.

Details of the Fort Craig Battle.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The *Republican* has advices from Albuquerque, New Mexico, February 23, which state that the Texas rebel troops have made various significant movements in the vicinity of Fort Craig.

On the 18th they advanced a column of infantry, 1,000 strong, in line of battle in front of the fort, and also moved a column of cavalry, 800 strong, to the west of our defences. They advanced within a mile and a half of the works, and halting, with the rebel flag floating in the breeze, remained some time and then commenced a retrograde movement. During the time of the advance Colonel Canby prudently concealed the greater part of his forces in the rear of the fort. When the enemy commenced retreating, and the infantry was separated from the cavalry, Col. Canby ordered Major Duncan to charge the cavalry of the enemy with a squadron of dragoons and mounted men, which they did in gallant style, the enemy retreating before them until they arrived at a deep ravine.

The Texan infantry, in the meantime, advanced to the relief of the cavalry, and a skirmish took place at the ravine. Maj. Duncan, late in the evening, was recalled, and the Texans continued to fall back. He reported that the Texans had eight pieces of artillery in a battery, masked in the ravine, but a short distance below where the skirmish took place.

On the 19th and 20th the Texans crossed to the east bank of the Rio Grande, in order, it is supposed, to take possession of the heights opposite Fort Craig. Colonel Canby crossed and pursued them in force, when the Texans on the heights fired some fifty cannon shots, without damage to our forces. Col. Canby fired but two shots, deeming it imprudent to waste his ammunition.

On the morning of the 21st, two hundred Texan mules were captured, with their wagon-master. The Texans on the Highlands are destitute of water. Col. Canby has the pass to the water guarded by a battery and a strong force, and all the other outlets are guarded. The Texans must either fight desperately for water, or surrender.

When the express closed, on the morning of the 21st ult., the booming of cannon could be heard in the direction of Valverde, announcing that the battle had begun.

Later.

An express has just arrived from Fort Craig, with news of a serious conflict between our forces and the Texans, which lasted from 9 o'clock A. M. on the 21st until sundown of the same day.

The fight commenced in the morning between a portion of our troops, under Col. Roberts, and the enemy across the Rio Grande, with varied success, until 1 or 2 o'clock, when Col. Canby crossed the river in force, with a battery of six pieces, under Captain McCray, of the cavalry, but detailed in command of the battery, and, also, a small battery of two howitzers. The enemy are supposed to have had seven or eight pieces. The battle commenced by the artillery, and skirmishing soon became general. Towards evening, most of the enemy's guns were silenced. They, however, made a desperate charge on the howitzer battery, but were repulsed with great loss.

Captain McCray's battery was defended by Captain Plimpton's company of United States infantry and a portion of Col. Pinos' Regiment of New Mexican volunteers. The Texans charged desperately and furiously with picked men about 600 strong. They were armed with carbines and revolvers and long seven-pound bowie knives. After discharging their carbines at close distance, they drew their revolvers and reached the battery in a storm of grape and canister. The New Mexicans of Pinos' Regiment were panic-stricken, and ingloriously fled. Capt. Plimpton and the infantry stood their ground, and fought nobly till more than one half were numbered with the dead. With his artillerymen cut down, his support separated, killed, wounded, and flying from the field, Captain McCray sat down calmly and quietly on one of his guns, and, with revolver in hand, refusing to fly or desert his post, he fought to the last, and gloriously died like a hero, the last man by his gun.

The Texans suffered terribly in this charge. Many of our officers distinguished themselves on this day. Maj. Donaldson, who was the chief aid of Col. Canby, acted bravely, and was conspicuous in every part of the field. His horse was wounded in several places, but the Major was not injured. Kit Carson, in command of a regiment of volunteers who were deployed as skirmishers, did good service during the action, and behaved well.

We have, however, to name the loss of Lieut. Michler and Stone, who, like Capt. McCray, nobly and bravely maintained the honor of our flag to the last, and gloriously died the death of patriots. Many other officers are wounded. Our loss is about 200 killed and wounded; that of the enemy is believed to be much greater. The greatest confidence is reposed in Col. Canby, and if the volunteers will do their duty, the Texans will be driven ingloriously from the country.

FROM ARKANSAS.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Brigadier Generals McCulloch and Slack Killed.—Cols. McIntosh, Rives and Herbert Killed and Wounded.—Gen. Sterling Price Wounded.—Our Loss is 800 *to* 1000 *Killed and Wounded.—The Rebel Loss* 2000 *to* 3000.—*Eighteen of Our Killed Scalped by the Indians.—Col. Jeff. C. Davis After Price.*

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 10.—(Special to the St. Louis *Republican*.)—A messenger arrived at ten o'clock last night, bringing additional news of the recent battle in Arkansas.

The engagement took place on Little Sugar Creek, five miles this side of the stream of the same name, where a skirmish occurred on the march down.

In anticipation of an attack on the south, Gen. Curtis ordered the trains to be drawn up on the north side; but, unexpectedly, the attack was commenced on the north, being the rear of our army, by from fifteen hundred to two thousand rebel cavalry.

Gen. Sigel, with eight hundred men, protected the train for several hours, holding the rebels in check, while the teams pushed backward to the main body.

While thus engaged, Gen. Sigel was three times surrounded, but he cut his way through each time.

The principal fighting on Thursday was done by Gen. Sigel in this way.

On Friday the engagement became general, and continued so throughout. Our officers behaved with much gallantry.

The most exposed position was occupied by Col. Carr's division, and the greatest loss was suffered by them.—Col. Dodge's brigade of this division consisted of the Fourth Iowa, the 1st Iowa Battery, the Thirty-fifth Illinois, Col. Phelp's regiment, and the Twenty-fourth Missouri.

The second brigade, under Colonel Van Dorn, of the Ninth Iowa Regiment, consisted of his own regiment, the Dubuque battery, and Col. Carr's regiment of cavalry.

A letter from Colonel Carr says the losses in the 4th and 9th Iowa, 35th Illinois and 25th Missouri are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred in each regiment killed and wounded.—Only three hundred of the 24th Missouri were present, but they lost twenty-nine killed and a large number wounded. The 12th and 17th Missouri, 3d Iowa cavalry and 8th Indiana regiments lost about forty each. The 1st and 2d Iowa batteries lost about twenty each.

Among the wounded are General Asboth, in the arm, Col. Carr, in the arm, Lieut. Col. Fallighan, Lieut. Col. Herron and Major Coyle, of the 9th Iowa. Besides being wounded, Lieut. Col. Herron was taken prisoner. Col. Dodge had three horses shot under him. Lieut. Smith, of the 2d Iowa battery, was taken prisoner. He jumped from the wagon to make his escape, when he was killed.

Among the rebel officers killed and wounded are: Brig. Gen'l McCulloch, killed; Brig. Gen. Slack, dangerously wounded; Col. McIntosh, killed; Col. B. H. Rives, dangerously wounded; Col. Herbert, of the 3d Louisiana volunteers, killed or dangerously wounded, and Major General Sterling Price, slightly wounded.

Thirteen pieces of artillery were captured by our men, including one of the pieces lost by Gen. Sigel at Wilson's Creek.

Our loss is estimated at 800 or 1,000 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but is supposed to be from 2,000 to 3,000. A large amount of rebel prisoners, probably 1,500 were taken, and more are constantly being brought in.

2,000 Indians were engaged in the battle, and eighteen of our killed were scalped by them.

General Price, with about 10,000 men, retreated northward, and then took an easterly direction. General Jeff. C. Davis is after him.

LATER.

ROLLA, Mo., March 16.—The remains of Col. Hendricks, of the Twenty-ninth Indiana Regiment, killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by his brother and two or three other gentlemen. They left the battle ground on the Monday following the fight. They represent the contest as terrible. The rebels fought desperately, using stone in their cannon when their shot gave out. Their force is stated at 35,000, including 2,200 Indians under Albert Pike. As near as could be ascertained, our loss was 600 killed and from 800 to 1,000 wounded.

The rebel surgeons who came in to dress the wounds of their fallen acknowledge a loss of 1,000 killed and from 2,500 to 3,000 wounded. We took 1,000 prisoners and 13 pieces of cannon, 10 of which were captured by General Sigel's command, and 3 by Colonel Pateixri's brigade.

Two of our cannon belonging to Davidson's battery were taken by the rebels, but subsequently were recaptured by our troops.

The rebels were completely defeated—one division under Gen. Price flying in one direction, and the other under Gen. Van Dorn taking another.

Major Herbert of one of the Louisiana regiments, who was taken prisoner, says that Gen. Frost, of Camp Jackson notoriety, was killed in the battle.

The War in the South-West.

NEW MADRID IS OURS.

Skirmish with the Rebel Gunboats.

Island No. 10 Reported Evacuated.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President Lincoln has just received a message from Brigadier General Strong, saying:

"NEW MADRID IS OURS!"

CHICAGO, March 14.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Cairo, 13th, says:

Heavy cannonading was heard today in the direction of New Madrid. The steamer Lake Erie, No. 2, says it was heard very distinctly at Columbus, from 4 to 10 o'clock this morning.

CAIRO, Friday, March 14.—The rebels evacuated New Madrid last night, leaving a quantity of guns and stores, which they were unable to carry away.

Some fighting took place yesterday between their gunboats and our seige batteries, in which we lost twenty killed and wounded. A shot from one of our 24 pounders, killing four or five.

Capt. Carr of the 20th Illinois was killed on Wednesday night, while placing pickets. The loss of the enemy is not known, as they carried off their dead and wounded. They were supposed to number 6,000 men.

Island No. 10 is reported evacuated.

Bank bills of loyal States and specie are scarce. Every shop-keeper is getting Treasury notes every day, which are eagerly sought for.

Southern bank bills, especially those of Tennessee, are abundant. The people of Nashville, however, are rapidly being convinced of their worthlessness.

Anxious inquiries are made for cotton, turpentine, rosin, and, although specie was offered, nothing of the kind could be had, except 200 bales of cotton, supplied by a resident of Nashvill on his own account.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—The following is a copy of the official dispatch sent to the Secretary of War.

After several days skirmishing, and a number of attempts of the enemy's gunboats to dislodge Gen. Pope's battery at Point Pleasant, the enemy has evacuated his fort and entrenchments at New Madrid, leaving all his artillery, field batteries, tents, wagons, mules, &c., and an immense quantity of military stores.

Brigadier General Hamilton has occupied the place. This was the last stronghold of the enemy in this State, and no rebel flag is now flying in Missouri.

LATER.

Their Batteries Shelled by the Union Gunboats.

The Rebels Vacate Several Times But Return.

CAIRO, March 16.—The rebel's Island, No. 10, is a very strong position. Forty-six guns have been mounted.

Eight mortars shelled the battery above the island to-day. The rebels left it several times but returned. They only fired with two guns.

There is no difficulty whatever in our shells reaching the island.

Gen. Pope sent a dispatch to Commodore Foote, saying that his heavy guns commanded the river, so that neither the steamers or gunboats of the enemy could pass.

Firing was heard in the direction of New Madrid all day. It is supposed that the rebel gunboats were trying to force a passage.

The transports near Island No. 10 hemmed in an encampment, supposed to be large enough for 15,000 to 25,000 men.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CAIRO, March 16, afternoon.—Com. Foote is shelling the rebels at Island No. 10. Gen. Pope's batteries prevent their escape down the river. The rebels are said to be from 15,000 to 20,000 strong. The rebel gunboats are understood to be engaging Gen. Pope's batteries.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Address of General McClellan to his Soldiers.

The Time for Action Has Arrived.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, VA., March 14, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed, and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I held you back that you might give the death-blow to the rebellion that has distracted our once happy country. The patience you have shown, and your confidence in your general, are worth a dozen victories.

These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their fruit. The army of the Potomac is now a real army—magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, excellently equipped and armed. Your commanders are all that I could wish.

The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks I see in your faces the sure presage of victory. I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you.

The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right.

In whatever direction you may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be—on the decisive battle field. It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your general loves you from the depths of his heart.

It shall be my care, as it has ever been, to gain success with the least possible loss; but I know that if it is necessary you will willingly follow me to your graves for the righteous cause.

God smiles upon us! Victory attends us yet! I would not have you think that our aim is to be attained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you. You have brave foes to encounter—foemen well worthy of the steel that you will use so well. I shall demand of you, great, heroic exertions; rapid and long marches; desperate combats; privations, perhaps. We will share all these together; and, when this sad war is over, we will return to our homes, and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of the Potomac.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Official Order for the Advance of the Army.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The following Orders by the President were published by authority, in the *Intelligencer* of this morning. Their importance and bearing are manifest:

WAR GAZETTE, PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1862,
Executive Mansion.

President's General War Order, No. 1:

Ordered, that the twenty-second day of February, 1862, be the day for a general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgent forces. That especially the army at and about Fortress Monroe, the army of the Potomac, the army of Western Virginia, the army near Munfordsville, Kentucky, the army and flotilla at Cairo, and a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico be ready for a movement on that day.

That all other forces, both land and naval, with their respective commanders, obey existing orders for the time, and be ready to obey additional orders when duly given. That the Heads of Departments, and especially the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with all their subordinates, and the General-in-Chief, with all other commanders and subordinates of the land and naval forces, will severally be held to their strict and full responsibilities for the prompt execution of this order.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
March 8. 1862.

President's General War Order, No. 2:

Ordered, First—That the Major General commanding the army of the Potomac proceed forthwith to organize that part of the said army destined to enter upon active operations, including the reserve, but excluding the troops to be left in the fortifications about Washington, into four army corps, to be commanded according to seniority of rank, as follows:

First Corps, to consist of four divisions, to be commanded by Major General Irvin McDowell.

Second Corps, to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General E. V. Sumner.

Third Corps, to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General S. P. Heintzelman.

Fourth Corps, to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General E. D. Keyes.

Second—That the divisions now commanded by the officers above assigned to the command of corps, shall be embraced in and form part of their respective corps.

Third—The forces left for the defence of Washington will be placed in command of Brigadier General James J. Wadsworth, who shall also be Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

Fourth—That this order be executed with such promptness and despatch as not to delay the commencement of the operations already directed to be undertaken by the army of the Potomac.

Fifth—A fifth army corps, to be commanded by Major-General N. P. Banks, will be formed from his own and Gen. Shield's, (late Gen. Lander's) divisions.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
March 11, 1862.

President's War Orders, No. 3:

Major General McClellan having personally taken the field at the head of the army of the Potomac, until otherwise ordered, he is relieved from the command of the other Military Departments, he retaining the command of the army of the Potomac.

Ordered further, that the two departments now under the respective commands of Generals Halleck and Hunter, together with so much of that under General Buell as lies west of a north and south line indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tennessee, be considered and designated the Department of the Mississippi, and that until otherwise ordered, Major General Halleck have command of said Department.

Ordered, also, that the country west of the department of the Potomac, and east of the department of the Mississippi, be a military department, to be called "The Mountain Department," and that the same be commanded by Major General Fremont.

That all the commanders of the Departments, after the receipt of this order by them, respectively report severally and directly to the Secretary of War, and that prompt, full and frequent reports will be expected of all and each of them.

Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Treason of Floyd.

Mr. Thurlow Weed, the able Editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*, now in Europe, writes a letter published in the *London Star*, of February 18th, in which he gives the following account of the manner in which the traitor and thief, John B. Floyd was brought to resign his place as Secretary of War under Buchanan, which he had used during his whole term to further the ends of treason. Mr. Weed says:

"In February, 1861, Maj. Anderson commanding at Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, finding his position endangered, passed his garrison, by a prompt and brilliant movement, over to the stronger fortress of Sumpter; whereupon Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, much excited, called upon the President to say that Major Anderson had violated express orders and thereby seriously compromised him (Floyd,) and that unless the Major was immediately remanded to Fort Moultrie he should resign the War Office.

"The Cabinet was assembled directly. Mr. Buchanan, explaining the embarrassment of the Secretary of War, remarked that the act of Maj. Anderson would occasion exasperation in the South; he had told Mr. Floyd that, as the Government was strong, forbearance towards 'erring brethren' might win them back to their allegiance, and that that officer might be ordered back. After an ominous silence, the President inquired how the suggestion struck his Cabinet!

"Mr. Stanton, just now called to the War Office, but then Attorney General answered: 'That course, Mr. President, ought certainly to be regarded as most liberal towards 'erring brethren;' but while one member of your Cabinet has fraudulent acceptances for millions of dollars afloat, and while the confidential clerk of another—himself in Carolina, teaching rebellion—has just stolen nine hundred thousand dollars from the Indian Trust Fund, the experiment of ordering Major Anderson back to Fort Moultrie would be dangerous. But, if you intend to try it, before it is done, I beg that you will accept my resignation.'"

"'And mine,' added the Secretary of State, Mr. Black.'

"'And mine, also,' said the Postmaster General, Mr. Holt.

"'And mine, too,' followed the Secretary of the Treasury, Gen. Dix.

"This, of course, opened the bleared eyes of the President, and the meeting resulted in the acceptance of Floyd's resignation."

New Article of War.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The President on Thursday approved the additional Articles of War, which goes into immediate operation, namely:

"All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the force under their respective commands, for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty, by a court martial, of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service."

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1862, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *alphabetical* index, for which every officer will be grateful the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[*AUTHORIZED EDITION.*]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction ex-ercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May, 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier: the school of the company: instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls: the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service; containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book of introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AL O,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Oct. 7, 1861.]

REMEMBER ELLSWORTH!

FISHER & SON

HAVE

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL

and

EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 7, 1861.

A. B. CUNNINGHAM!

NEW STORE!

AND

NEW GOODS!

AT

GOTTO'S OLD STAND.

WHERE EVERY ARTICLE

USUALLY CALLED FOR IN A COUNTRY STORE,

CAN BE HAD

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CALL ON A. B. CUNNINGHAM

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1861.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE WAR GOES ON!

AND

D. P. GWIN

HAS JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS

FOR

FALL AND WINTER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

Oct. 2, 1861.

A BATTLE FOUGHT!!!

AND

A BRILLIANT VICTORY WON.

ADJUTANT GEN. LEWIS:

After a severe engagement which lasted for nearly four days, I have at last routed the enemy and captured a large number of Guns, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, and a great quantity of camp equipage, and other valuable articles which I immediately shipped by railroad from the field of action, and now announce

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED.

On opening and examining the valuables captured, they were found to comprise such an endless variety of Hardware and Cutlery of every kind, that I can supply the people of all ages and classes, even from a toy for an infant, to a supporting cane for the feeble old man. Boys or girls, Ladies or Ladies, Soldiers or Citizens, Housekeepers or Boarders, Farmers or Mechanics, Lawyers or Doctors, anybody and everybody may be furnished with a useful memento of this eventful battle by calling at the Hardware Store of

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

Has just received a new stock of

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

Call and examine my new stock.

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

October 31, 1861.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co's Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

CLOTHE YOURSELVES!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!

MANUAL GUTMAN,

Respectfully inform the public generally that he has just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which he asks the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants—His stock will bear examination, and he respectfully requests all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 19, 1861.

"THE UNION,"

Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day. ☜3

Sept. 10, 1861.-1y.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CHAIRS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES.

All of which will be sold as low as the lowest, for cash or country produce.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the southeast corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or exact y produce.*

Huntingdon, April 15, 1861.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them. In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN,

Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent.

TREASURY NOTES,

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE OFFICE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Subscription Book to the NEW NATIONAL LOAN of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, will remain open at my office,

NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

until further notice, from 8 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Monday s till 9 P. M.

These notes will be of the denomination of FIFTY DOLLARS, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and are all dated 10th of August, 1861, payable in gold, in three years, or convertible into a twenty years' six per cent. loan, at the option of the holder. Each Treasury Note has interest coupons attached, which can be cut off and collected in gold at the Mint every six months, and at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Payments of subscriptions may be made in Gold or Checks, or Notes of any of the Philadelphia Banks.

Parties at a distance can remit by their friends, through the mail, or by express, or through Banks, and the Treasury Notes will be immediately delivered, or sent to each subscriber as they may severally direct.

Parties remitting must add the interest from 10th of August, the date of all the notes, to the day the remittance reaches Philadelphia, at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Apply to or address

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
Care of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,
No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 7, 1861.

YOU will find the Largest and Best

assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at

D. P. GWIN'S

THE best Tobacco in town, at

D. P GWIN'S.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS. West, leaves New York at 6 A. M. arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE. East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE. East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M. with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Mauch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, mid speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.35 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $7.25; No. 2 (in emigrant), $2.50

Fares To Reading, $3.00 and $2.20

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.50 noon and 3.45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M. and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Reading connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
General Agent.

July 18, 1861.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE" or "COAL OIL, *clear as crystal.*"

This is the only kind of oil that gives *pure satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Because of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Indentures, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest, from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRADY, H. GO, P. WHISKAY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, less this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities to promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

A FRESH ARRIVAL

AT

CHRIST. LONG'S.

ALL HIS STOCK IS FRESH AND PRIME.

CALL AND SEE.

MUSIC — THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Season—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bentley's enlarged and improved Instructors—Wellman's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Dancing Room Dances—The Charms Glee Book—Tate's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSELS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN,

DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at

AWIN'S.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharpe, Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

MARBLE YARD.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monuments, Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 14 1856.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionery, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
a Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Mai le Yard.

REFERENCES—T. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Bank Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

FOR THE VOLUNTEERS,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!

If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

A CARD—

DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower back end of Mall's, opposite Mrs. Myton's store. April 18, 1860-tf.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30

hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!

Crocks, Jugs Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be had at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—

Just received at the hardware store of JAS A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—

ruled, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best, at MILLER'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

BLANK BOOKS,

OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO. if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, on the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon. Pa. (oct.28)

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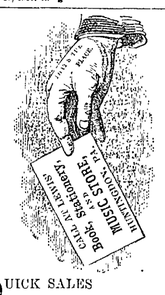
April 19, 1861.-tf.



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